L4 ANSWER 10 OF 162 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI (**Metformin** therapy improves the menstrual pattern with minimal endocrine and metabolic effects in women with polycystic ovary syndrome.
SO Fertility and Sterility, (**April, 1998**) Vol. 69, No. 4, pp. 691-696.
ISSN: 0015-0282.
AB Objective: To determine the clinical, hormonal, and biochemical effects of 4-6 months of **metformin** therapy in obese patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Design: Prospective study. Setting: The Gynecological Endocrine Unit of University Central Hospital, Oulu, Finland. Patient(s): Twenty obese patients with PCOS. Intervention(s): Patients were treated with 0.5 g of **metformin** three times daily for 4-6 months. Main Outcome Measure(s): Clinical symptoms, menstrual pattern, and **hirsutism**, as well as serum concentrations of sex steroids, sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), gonadotropins, and lipids were assessed during the treatment. Result(s): Eleven women (68.8% of the women with menstrual disturbances) experienced more regular cycles during therapy. No changes in **hirsutism**, body mass index, or blood pressure occurred. The mean testosterone level was decreased significantly after 2 months of treatment but. . . was no significant change in the levels of other sex steroids or lipids measured at 4-6 months of treatment. Conclusion(s): **Metformin** therapy is well tolerated by the majority of patients and may be clinically useful, especially in obese patients with PCOS. . .
IT . . .
IT Diseases
polycystic ovary syndrome [PCOS]: endocrine disease/gonads, reproductive system disease/female
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
androgen: serum level; insulin: sensitivity; **metformin**: antihyperglycemic activity, dosage, endocrine effects, metabolic effects; LH [luteinizing hormone]: serum level
RN 657-24-9 (**METFORMIN**)
9004-10-8 (INSULIN)
9002-67-9 (LUTEINIZING HORMONE)

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 15 ADISCTI COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Adis Data Information BV on STN
AN 1998:848 ADISCTI
DN 800661605
TI Metformin therapy improves the menstrual pattern with minimal endocrine and metabolic effects in women with polycystic ovary syndrome.
ADIS TITLE: Metformin: therapeutic use.
Polycystic ovary syndrome
In obese patients.
AU Morin Papunen L C; Koivunen R M; Ruokonen A; Martikainen H K.
CS University Central Hospital of Oulu, Oulu, Finland.
SO Fertility and Sterility (**Apr 1, 1998**), Vol. 69, pp. 691-696
DT Study
RE Women's Health
FS Summary
LA English
WC 430
PD **19980401**
TX Author Comments:
`[D]espite the small metabolic and hormonal changes, **metformin** therapy is well tolerated by the majority of patients and may be clinically useful, especially in obese patients with PCOS. . . diet-induced weight loss. However, the effect may be transitory with regard to testosterone levels, and women with PCOS and **hirsutism** did not seem to benefit from **metformin** therapy.'
TX Results:

	Metformin (n = 20)	
	baseline	4-6 months
Responders (patients):		
change from amenorrhoeic to oligomenorrhoeic cycles		2

. . . = improvement in menstrual pattern during therapy.
a $p < 0.05$ vs baseline.

No significant changes were observed during the study in **hirsutism** score, body mass index, ovarian volume, lipid levels, or sex steroid levels other than testosterone.
Responders had significantly lower serum levels. . .

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 15 ADISCTI COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Adis Data Information BV on STN
AN 1996:14254 ADISCTI
DN 800477563
TI **Metformin** does not improve insulin sensitivity in insulin resistant normoglycemic women with **hirsutism**.
AU Marks J B; Weber S L; Miceli G R; et al.
SO 10th International Congress of Endocrinology (**Jun 12, 1996**), Vol. I, pp. 564
DT Citation
RE Women's Health
FS Citation
LA English
TI **Metformin** does not improve insulin sensitivity in insulin resistant normoglycemic women with **hirsutism**.
PD **19960612**

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1998:234877 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800234877
TI Metformin therapy improves the menstrual pattern with minimal endocrine and metabolic effects in women with polycystic ovary syndrome.
AU Morin-Papunen, Laure C. (1); Koivunen, Riitta M.; Ruokonen, Aimo;

Martikainen, Hannu K.
CS (1) Dep. Obstet. Gynecol., Univ. Central Hosp. Oulu, Kajaanintie 50, 90220 Oulu Finland
SO Fertility and Sterility, (**April, 1998**) Vol. 69, No. 4, pp. 691-696.
ISSN: 0015-0282.
DT Article
LA English
SO Fertility and Sterility, (**April, 1998**) Vol. 69, No. 4, pp. 691-696.
ISSN: 0015-0282.
AB Objective: To determine the clinical, hormonal, and biochemical effects of 4-6 months of **metformin** therapy in obese patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Design: Prospective study. Setting: The Gynecological Endocrine Unit of University Central Hospital, Oulu, Finland. Patient(s): Twenty obese patients with PCOS. Intervention(s): Patients were treated with 0.5 g of **metformin** three times daily for 4-6 months. Main Outcome Measure(s): Clinical symptoms, menstrual pattern, and **hirsutism**, as well as serum concentrations of sex steroids, sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), gonadotropins, and lipids were assessed during the treatment. Result(s): Eleven women (68.8% of the women with menstrual disturbances) experienced more regular cycles during therapy. No changes in **hirsutism**, body mass index, or blood pressure occurred. The mean testosterone level was decreased significantly after 2 months of treatment but. . . was no significant change in the levels of other sex steroids or lipids measured at 4-6 months of treatment. Conclusion(s): **Metformin** therapy is well tolerated by the majority of patients and may be clinically useful, especially in obese patients with PCOS. . .

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1997:1992 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799301195
TI Insulin-lowering drugs and diet in the management of polycystic ovary syndrome.
AU Pasquali, R. (1); Vicennati, V.; Gagliardi, L.; Casimirri, F.
CS (1) Sez. Endocrinol., Dip. Med. Intern. Gastroenterol., Policlinico S. Orsola-Malpighi, Via Massarenti 9, 40138 Bologna Italy
SO Filicori, M. [Editor]; Flamigni, C. [Editor]. International Congress Series, (1996) No. 1106, pp. 377-382. International Congress Series; The ovary: Regulation, dysfunction and treatment.
Publisher: Elsevier Science Publishers B.V. PO Box 211, Sara Burgerhartstraat 25, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Meeting Info.: Symposium Marco Island, Florida, USA January 25-27, 1996
ISSN: 0531-5131. ISBN: 0-444-82284-4.
DT Book; Conference
LA English
SO Filicori, M. [Editor]; Flamigni, C. [Editor]. International Congress Series, (1996) No. 1106, pp. 377-382. International Congress Series; The ovary: Regulation, dysfunction and treatment.
Publisher: Elsevier Science Publishers B.V. PO Box 211, Sara Burgerhartstraat 25, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Meeting Info.: Symposium Marco Island, Florida, USA January 25-27, 1996
ISSN: 0531-5131. ISBN: 0-444-82284-4.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
AMENORRHEA; DIET; ENDOCRINE DISEASE/GONADS; FEMALE; GYNECOLOGY; **HIRSUTISM**; HYPERANDROGENISM; HYPERINSULINEMIA; INSULIN LOWERING DRUG; INSULIN-LOWERING DRUG; INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM DISEASE; METABOLIC DISEASE; METABOLIC-DRUG; METABOLISM; **METFORMIN**; NEOPLASTIC DISEASE; NUTRITIONAL DISEASE; OBESITY; PATIENT; POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME; REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISEASE/FEMALE; WEIGHT LOSS

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1969:9958 BIOSIS

DN BR05:9958
TI CUTANEOUS EXTRACELLULAR GLUCOSE KINETICS IN **ACNE** PATIENTS RECEIVING **PHENFORMIN** DERMATOL INTRA CELLULAR SKIN.
AU MCINTYRE D R; JOHNSON J A; FUSARO R M
SO Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., (1968) 148 (3), 833-839.
CODEN: ANYAA9. ISSN: 0077-8923.
FS BR; OLD
LA Unavailable
TI CUTANEOUS EXTRACELLULAR GLUCOSE KINETICS IN **ACNE** PATIENTS RECEIVING **PHENFORMIN** DERMATOL INTRA CELLULAR SKIN.
SO Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., (1968) 148 (3), 833-839.
CODEN: ANYAA9. ISSN: 0077-8923.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:613866 CAPLUS
DN 125:293580
TI Insulin-lowering drugs and diet in the management of polycystic ovary syndrome
AU Pasquali, R.; Vicennati, V.; Gagliardi, L.; Casimirri, F.
CS St. Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, Alma Mater University, Bologna, 40138, Italy
SO International Congress Series (**1996**), 1106(Ovary: Regulation, Dysfunction and Treatment), 377-382
CODEN: EXMDA4; ISSN: 0531-5131
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
SO International Congress Series (**1996**), 1106(Ovary: Regulation, Dysfunction and Treatment), 377-382
CODEN: EXMDA4; ISSN: 0531-5131
AB A great no. of women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) are overweight or obese. Compared to nonobese PCOS, they are characterized by several clin., hormonal and metabolic features, including more severe hyperandrogenism, **hirsutism**, and menses abnormalities, usually oligo-amenorrhea or amenorrhea. They also have hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance. Since increased insulin concns. appear to be involved in detg. the development of hyperandrogenism in susceptible individuals, it can be suggested that all therapeutic methods improving hyperinsulinemia and insulin sensitivity may, in turn, ameliorate both hyperandrogenism and related clin. signs and symptoms. Dietary-induced wt. loss has been proved to reduce androgen concns. and improve **hirsutism**, acanthosis nigricans and oligo-amenorrhea in most obese PCOS women. These effects appear to be mediated by the well known ability of diet and wt. loss to reduce hyperinsulinemia. Preliminary studies performed on the effects of insulin-lowering drugs (e.g., **metformin**, etc.) have yielded conflicting results, although several reports seem to indicate that they may be useful in addn. to diet in improving hormonal and metabolic abnormalities which characterize most obese PCOS women.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1976:140726 CAPLUS
DN 84:140726
TI Topically usable composition against acne vulgaris
IN Curtis, Stephen N.
PA Merck and Co., Inc., USA
SO Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2529149	A1	19760122	DE 1975-2529149	19750630 <--
	SE 7506731	A	19760102	SE 1975-6731	19750612 <--

	NL 7507158	A	19760105	NL 1975-7158	19750616 <--
	GB 1470355	A	19770414	GB 1975-26573	19750623 <--
	FR 2276815	A1	19760130	FR 1975-19685	19750624 <--
	FR 2276815	B1	19790817		
	CA 1057662	A1	19790703	CA 1975-230324	19750627 <--
	BE 830830	A1	19751230	BE 1975-157839	19750630 <--
	ES 439011	A1	19770616	ES 1975-439011	19750630 <--
	JP 51029232	A2	19760312	JP 1975-80564	19750701 <--
PRAI	US 1974-484637		19740701		
PI	DE 2529149 **19760122**				

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2529149	A1	19760122	DE 1975-2529149	19750630 <--
	SE 7506731	A	19760102	SE 1975-6731	19750612 <--
	NL 7507158	A	19760105	NL 1975-7158	19750616 <--
	GB 1470355	A	19770414	GB 1975-26573	19750623 <--
	FR 2276815	A1	19760130	FR 1975-19685	19750624 <--
	FR 2276815	B1	19790817		
	CA 1057662	A1	19790703	CA 1975-230324	19750627 <--
	BE 830830	A1	19751230	BE 1975-157839	19750630 <--
	ES 439011	A1	19770616	ES 1975-439011	19750630 <--
	JP 51029232	A2	19760312	JP 1975-80564	19750701 <--

AB Compns. for topical treatment of **acne** were prepd. from 0.01-0.2% 1,1'-hexamethylenebis[5-(2-ethylhexyl)**biguanide**]-2HCl (I) [1715-30-6], a skin penetration agent such as lauryl lactate [6283-92-7] (10-20%), methylpyrrolidone [51013-18-4] (36-41%), Me salicylate [119-36-8] (5-9%), or vitamin A acid [302-79-4] (0.05-0.1), and a solvent. For example, a compn. contg. 0.01% I, 0.05% vitamin A acid, 35.0% iso-PrOH, and water (to 100%) was prepd. by adding a mixt. of I in a small amt. of the iso-PrOH to a soln. of vitamin A acid in iso-PrOH and enough water to dissolve it, and then adding the rest of the water.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1973:470235 CAPLUS
DN 79:70235
TI Biguanides in compositions for acne treatment
IN Lover, Myron J.
PA Merck and Co., Inc.
SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2263130	A1	19730628	DE 1972-2263130	19721222 <--
	NL 7216738	A	19730626	NL 1972-16738	19721208 <--
	AU 7249962	A1	19740613	AU 1972-49962	19721212 <--
	CA 991081	A1	19760615	CA 1972-159142	19721215 <--
	GB 1401518	A	19750730	GB 1972-58384	19721218 <--
	FR 2164802	A1	19730803	FR 1972-45672	19721221 <--
	ZA 7209031	A	19740828	ZA 1972-9031	19721221 <--
	BE 793229	A1	19730622	BE 1972-125734	19721222 <--
PRAI	US 1971-211698		19711223		
PI	DE 2263130 **19730628**				

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2263130	A1	19730628	DE 1972-2263130	19721222 <--
	NL 7216738	A	19730626	NL 1972-16738	19721208 <--
	AU 7249962	A1	19740613	AU 1972-49962	19721212 <--
	CA 991081	A1	19760615	CA 1972-159142	19721215 <--
	GB 1401518	A	19750730	GB 1972-58384	19721218 <--
	FR 2164802	A1	19730803	FR 1972-45672	19721221 <--
	ZA 7209031	A	19740828	ZA 1972-9031	19721221 <--

BE 793229 A1 19730622 BE 1972-125734 19721222 <--
ST **acne** compn **biguanide**

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1967:493991 CAPLUS
DN 67:93991
TI Drug with lytic properties
PA Societe Pluripharm
SO Fr. M., 3 pp.
CODEN: FMXXAJ
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 4020		19660425	FR	19650129 <--

PI FR M4020 **19660425**

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 4020		19660425	FR	19650129 <--

AB Compns. contg. lysozyme lactate (I) are used in the treatment of inflammations and infections. The lytic properties of I against bacteria and viruses overcomes the natural resistance of the organisms. It can be administered orally, s.c., or assocd. with antibiotics. For example, the I was administered orally (four 0.250 g. tablets daily) to adults with intestinal dysfunction characterized by amorphous mucous, mucoid piles, soft mucous membranes, or with a Goiffon syndrome, intestinal dysmicrobism with enhancement of the acid-base flora and inflammation of the mucosa. Tablets contg. 0.250 g. I and 0.250 g. tetracycline-HCl were used in numerous infections by gram-pos. organisms with broncho-pulmonary, hepato-biliary, and intestinal localization. Using tablets contg. 0.250 g. I and 0.250 g. chloramphenicol, a level of antibiotic of 20 .gamma./ml. was obtained in 4 hrs. rather than 10 .gamma./ml. in 6 hrs. without I. Also, tablets contg. 0.250 g. I and 0.100 g. of the HCl salt of N,N'-anhydrobis(.beta.-hydroxyethyl)**biguanide** showed potentiation of this antiviral agent. The combination was very effective in the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza measles, and infantile chicken pox. Cosmetically, a formula contg. I 5, saccharose monolaurate 1, saccharose distearate 2, glycerol 10, and H2O to make 100 g. gave a dermal cream, pH 5.2. This cream gave excellent results in controlling **acne**, seborrhea, youthful pustules, or blotches of hyperkeratinitis. Ovules contg. I 0.250, and gelatin-glycerol excipient (gelatin 10, glycerol 50, and H2O 40 g.) to give 3 g. (pH 4.7), were prescribed twice daily to women suffering from chronic nonneoplastic inflammation of the uterine neck.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1964:16164 CAPLUS
DN 60:16164
OREF 60:2793g-h,2794a
TI Treatment of dermatological disorders
IN Shapiro, Seymour L.; Freedman, Louis
PA U.S. Vitamin & Pharmaceutical Corp.
SO 2 pp.; Continuation-in-part of U.S. 2,961,377 (CA 55, 12784f)
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3098008		19630716	US	19601005 <--

PI US 3098008 **19630716**

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3098008		19630716	US	19601005 <--

AB Biguanides, RR'NC(:NH)NHC(:NH2)NH2 (I), consisting of: (a) compds. where R

is a C2-C4 alkyl and R' is H; (b) compds. where R is aryl-(CH2)n, where n is 1-2, the total no. of C atoms in R being 6-8, and R' is H; and (c) the compd. where R is benzyl and R' is Me, were used to treat **acne**, forunculosis, and pyoderma. Phenethylamine-HCl (15.76 g.) and 8.4 g. of dicyandiamide were ground and intimately mixed. The mixt. was heated (oil bath) and began to melt at 125.degree. and was completely fluid at 130.degree.. Heating to 145-50.degree. initiated an exothermic reaction, which increased the temp. to 156.degree., 6.degree. above the oil bath temp. of 150.degree.. Heating was continued 1 hr. at 148-150.degree.. The mixt. was cooled, then dissolved in 100 ml. of MeOH and filtered. The filtrate was concd. in vacuo, then cooled, and I (R = PhCH2CH2, R' = H) HCl salt was filtered off and recrystd. from 95% iso-PrOH. The **biguanide**, was compounded with an excipient which was nontoxic, edible or potable, solid or liquid, and inert to the **biguanide**. Treatment of dermatological disorders was preferably made by administering the compns. as tablets contg. 25 or 50 mg. active ingredients, in divided doses.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 15 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI on STN
AN 1926272 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI COMPOSITION WITH HIGH BACTERICIDAL POWER CONTAINING A BIGUANIDE AND A PYRIMIDINE; HEXETIDINE AND CHLORHEXIDINE OR POLYHEXAMETHYLENE BIGUANIDE
INF Salkin, Andre, 134, avenue du 14 Juillet, 76300 Sotteville les Rouen, FR
IN SALKIN ANDRE (FR)
PAF Unassigned
PA UNASSIGNED OR ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL (68000)
EXNAM Schenkman, Leonard
EXNAM Lipovsky, Joseph A
PI US 4814334 19890321 (CITED IN 002 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1986-848456 19860404
XPD 21 Mar 2006
RLI US 1984-651804 19840918 CONTINUATION ABANDONED
PRAI FR 1983-15100 19830922
FI US 4814334 19890321
DT UTILITY
FS CHEMICAL
GRANTED
CLMN 12
PI US 4814334 19890321 (CITED IN 002 LATER PATENTS)
ACLM 3. A method of treating **acne** comprising the step of applying to the affected area an **acne**-treating effective amount of a bactericidal composition according to claim 1.
4. A bactericidal composition consisting essentially of: (a) about 0.01 to 1 percent by weight of at least one **biguanide** selected from hexamethylene-bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-**biguanide** and the hydrochloride of polyhexamethylene-**biguanide**, and (b) about 0.0025 to 0.3 percent by weight of 1,3-bis-(Beta -ethylhexyl)-5-aminohexahydropyrimidine.
. . . to 50 times consists essentially of: (A) About 0.01 to 1 percent by weight of at least one derivative of **biguanide** selected from the group consisting of hexamethylene-bis-5-(p-chlorophenyl)-**biguanide** and the hydrochloride of polyhexamethylenebiguanide, (B) About 0.0025 to 0.3 percent by weight of 1,3-bis-(beta-ethylhexyl)-5-aminohexahydropyrimidine, (C) About 0.05 to 1.5. . .
. . . of 20 to 50 times consists essentially of: (A) About 0.01 to 1 percent by weight of at least one **biguanide** selected from the group consisting of hexamethylene-bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-**biguanide** and the hydrochloride of polyhexamethylenebiguanide, and (B) About 0.0025 to 0.3 percent by weight of 1,3-bis-(beta-ethylhexyl)-5-aminohexahydropyrimidine.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 15 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI on STN
AN 0910113 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF ACNE OR SEBORRHEA; UREA,

UNCONJUGATED BILE ACID, AND ETHANOL OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
INF Ferrari, Richard A, Bethlehem, NY
IN FERRARI RICHARD A
PAF Sterling Drug Inc, New York, NY
PA STERLING DRUG INC (80480)
EXNAM French, Henry A
AG Johnson, Thomas L
Wyatt, B Woodrow
PI US 3860712 19750114 (CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS)
AI US 1973-351249 19730416
XPD 14 Jan 1992
FI US 3860712 19750114
DE 2417872
FR 2225169
GB 1430324
DT UTILITY
FS CHEMICAL
GRANTED
OS CA 82:77112
CLMN 8
PI US 3860712 19750114 (CITED IN 004 LATER PATENTS)
ACLM 5. A composition according to claim 4 in which the antibacterial and lipase-inhibitory compound is a bis-**biguanide** compound, present in concentration of from 0.05 to 1 percent by weight.
6. A composition according to claim 5 in which the **biguanide** compound is 1,6-bis(2-ethylhexylbiguanido)hexane.
7. A method of treating the conditions of **acne** or seborrhea by removing excess sebum and keratin from the skin, which comprises applying to the affected skin area a. . .
8. A method of treating the conditions of **acne** or seborrhea by removing excess sebum and keratin from the skin, and by inhibiting bacterial growth or inhibiting the break-down. . .

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 15 PHARMAML COPYRIGHT 2003 MARKETLETTER on STN
AN 1644134 PHARMAML
TI Healthy Third-Quarter Growth For US Drug Majors
SO Marketletter October 22, 1998
DT Newsletter
WC 1465
PD **19981022**
TX . . . growth of Pravachol (pravastatin), which jumped 11% to $390 million, and Taxol (paclitaxel), which increased 25% to $304 million. Glucophage (**metformin**) is also continuing to show good growth, with turnover rising 33% to $222 million.
. . . $155 million. Of its newer products, Merck notes that its asthma therapy Singulair (montelukast) and Propecia (finasteride) for male pattern **baldness** had sales of $55 million and $24 million respectively.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 15 PHARMAML COPYRIGHT 2003 MARKETLETTER on STN
AN 1641424 PHARMAML
TI US Quarterly Financial Results Round-Up
SO Marketletter April 23, 1998
DT Newsletter
WC 1355
PD **19980423**
TX . . . rose 19% to $444 million, while revenues from its leading anticancer agent Taxol (paclitaxel) climbed 15% to $251 million. Glucophage (**metformin**) continued its strong growth with sales of $181 million, up 43%. Turnover for Buspar (buspirone) and Serzone (nefazodone) rose 21%. . .
. . . Street. Of particular concern to investors is initial disappointing revenues from Propecia (finasteride 1mg) for the treatment of male pattern **baldness**.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 15 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:1386 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2003 ASHP
DN 36-00141
TI Metformin therapy improves the menstrual pattern with minimal endocrine and metabolic effects in women with polycystic ovary syndrome
AU Morin-Papunen, L. C.; Koivunen, R. M.; Ruokonen, A.; Martikainen, H. K.
CS Dept. of Obstet. and Gynecol., Univ. Central Hosp. of Oulu, Kajaanintie, 50 90220 Oulu, Finland
SO Fertility and Sterility (USA), (**Apr 1998**) Vol. 69, pp. 691-696.
25 Refs.
CODEN: FESTAS. ISSN: 0015-0282.
DT Journal
FS IPA
OS IPA 1998:4457
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
SO Fertility and Sterility (USA), (**Apr 1998**) Vol. 69, pp. 691-696.
25 Refs.
CODEN: FESTAS. ISSN: 0015-0282.
AB To assess the long-term effects of **metformin** hydrochloride (Diformin) on obese patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), 31 obese women (ages 20-41 yr) with PCOS received 500 mg of **metformin** 3 times daily for 4-6 months. Vomiting and diarrhea caused 3 of the women to drop out of the study. Eleven of the 20 evaluable women with menstrual disturbances achieved more regular menstruation with **metformin**. The serum testosterone level was transiently decreased at 2 months of therapy but returned close to the starting value after 6 months of treatment. The **hirsutism** score did not change during the treatment. It was concluded that **metformin** therapy is well tolerated by the majority of patients and may be clinically useful, especially in obese patients with PCOS. . .

=>

1: J Pharm Sci 1985 Jan;74(1):64-7

Methods for in vitro percutaneous absorption studies IV: The flow-through diffusion cell.

Bronaugh RL, Stewart RF

A flow-through diffusion cell system for percutaneous absorption studies has been developed. The results of initial studies with a limited number of compounds are reported. The cells were constructed from Teflon and contained a glass window in the bottom for viewing the receptor contents. A flow rate of at least 5 mL/h is required through the receptor (volume, 0.4 mL) for accurate results. The skin permeation of water, cortisone, and benzoic acid was determined in the flow-through cell and a standard static-diffusion cell. The absorption profiles and quantitative values obtained were similar for the two types of cells. The permeation of cortisone and benzoic acid applied in a petrolatum vehicle was determined in vivo in rats and with rat skin in the flow-through and static-diffusion cells. Good agreement was obtained between the results of the in vivo and in vitro procedures. The percutaneous absorption of a hydrophobic compound [3-phenyl-2-propenyl 2-aminobenzoate (cinnamyl anthranilate)] was enhanced with normal saline receptor solution in the flow-through cell when compared with results in the static cell. Maximum in vitro absorption was obtained with either cell using a 6% solution in water of the nonionic surfactant polyethylene glycol 20 oleyl ether (PEG-20 oleyl ether).

PMID: 3981421